

There are 346 millions of legal tender
notes now in circulation, besides 16 millions
of fractional currency.

Some prominent Democratic members of
Congress who preach reform, are in favor
of continuing the session till December.

Frank W. Oakley, has been renominated
by the President for United States Mar-
shal for the Western District of this State.

The prospects are little more encoura-
ging to-day for a fight between Russia and
England. A few months' war would help
gain sellers and buyers considerably.

The State Board of Assessment convened
at Madison to-day for the purpose of equal-
izing the assessment of the year. The
Board will probably be in session three or
four days.

The funeral of the late Joseph Henry,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and
one of the ablest scientific men in the
country, will take place on Thursday. Con-
gress will adjourn out of respect for the
deceased.

The biggest sensation the Chicago Trib-
une has published for some time, was on
Tuesday, when it said, "our strict regard
for truth," &c. That the Tribune should
have the audacity to claim any regard for
truth, makes the public chuckle in their
sleeve.

The wild attempt of the Democrats to
get a one-sided investigation of the alleged
Florida and Louisiana frauds, does not
seem to disturb the President. There is as
much mildness in his temper and severity
in his manner, as ever. In that respect he
will beat his enemies.

The reports from various parts of the
State indicate that the frost on Saturday
and Sunday nights, did considerable damage
to the fruit. In Rock county the
injury was slight. In other parts of the
West, if we can place any reliance in tele-
graphic dispatches, the damage will be
quite material.

The country would be inspired with con-
siderable hope if there were any hopes of
Congress adjourning in a reasonable time.
The consideration of the Senate resolution
to adjourn on the 10th of June, has been
postponed, and now the impression pre-
vails that Congress will not adjourn much
before the first of August.

General James Shields, the veteran sol-
dier who was severely wounded in two
wars, the United States Senator from two
States, the Governor of one Territory, and
the hero the Democrats defeated for door-
keeper because of his patriotism, will de-
liver the oration at the Soldiers' Home,
near Milwaukee on Decoration Day. The
gallant general will receive a grand ova-
tion.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago
Journal says that President Hayes has
given directions to issue nole prosequi in
the Ku-Klux cases in the court at Colum-
bus, S. C., and there appears to be an ex-
pectation that he will also pardon the con-
victed Ku-Klux prisoners who are now
confined in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.
In the exercise of executive clemency,
President Hayes is a marvel.

A letter from the Pension office in Wash-
ington contains the information that "The
1812 claims have come in so fast and in
such numbers that it has surprised and
confounded all who have been making es-
timates. Over 8,000 widows' claims have
been received, making a grand total, now
under investigation, of 33,000 soldiers' and
over 20,000 widows' claims. The claims
recently received will be delayed, as no
provision has been made to meet such a
large number of claimants."

The New York Syndicate are doing a
handsome thing for resumption. They
have anticipated their options for August
and September, and on Tuesday took \$10,
000 more of the 4½ bonds, making
thus far \$35,000,000 the Syndicate have
taken. The soft money men attempted to
make the public believe that Sherman's
contract with the Syndicate was bogus, but
the liberality of the Syndicate in taking
the \$50,000,000 of bonds out of time, doing
far better than they promised, aston-
ishes and shames the inflationists.

The Chicago Tribune evidently feels
hurt over the article printed in the Gazette
last week which we headed "Contemptible
Journalism." In its issue of Tuesday
morning its squirms and attempts to ex-
plain its course in dealing with the leading
members of the Wisconsin Republican
delegation in Congress. But it makes poor
work of it, and therefore its article falls
flat. Any effort of that paper to secure the
confidence of the intelligent Republicans of
this State will prove abortive, as the people
have lost all faith in its ability to be con-
sistent, or in its power to be truthful."

The Republicans used the lash over the
Democrats in the House on Tuesday, and
succeeded completely in whipping the
Democrats on the Potter resolution. When
the session opened yesterday, the Speaker
announced the regular order to be on sec-
onding the demand for the previous ques-
tion on the investigating resolution. The
Republicans were a unit on not voting,
which left the House without a quorum. A
call of the House was again ordered but
failed to get in the House the required
number, as the Republicans continued to
refrain from voting. This put the Demo-
crats in a position which disabled them
doing anything with the resolution, and
becoming disgusted, they carried a motion
to adjourn.

THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

NUMBER 58

THE NEWS.

Poor Success Attending Count
Schouvaloff's Mission.

The Emperor of Russia is for
War Rather than Yield
a Single Point.

Full Particulars of the Inter-
view with the Emperor
at St. Petersburg.

The Proposed Investigation of
the Election Frauds Again
in the House.

But the Republicans Filibuster
and Again Beat the Dem-
ocrats.

Congressman Potter and his In-
terviews with Tilden.

Action of the Democratic House
Caucus Last Evening.

Further Accounts of the Damage
Done by the Late Freeze
Out.

The Peach, Cherry and Apple
Prospects All Right.

Other Fruit More or Less Dam-
aged.

Some Interesting News from the
State Capitol.

FROM MADISON.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

MADISON, May 15.—The Legislature of
1877 enacted a law offering a bounty of ten
thousand dollars for the invention of an
approved steam road wagon that should
be able to run two hundred miles on a
country road at the rate of four miles per
hour, dragging a heavy load. Governor
Smith to-day appointed the following com-
missioners to test competing machines, and
award the proffered bounty: George M.
Marshall, of Big Spring, Adams county; G.
C. Olin, of Oakland, Jefferson county; and
John M. Smith, of Green Bay. These
gentlemen will meet in this city June
10th, and may adjourn from time
to time and from place to place
Some half-dozen wagons in different parts
of the State will compete.

The State Board of Assessment, consist-
ing of State Treasurer, Secretary of State,
and Attorney-General, met to-day to equal-
ize the assessment of the year. The Board
will be in session for three or four days.

Nothing can be learned from the investi-
gation into the Delavan scandal case.
The sessions are held with closed doors,
and all reporters are watched with the ut-
most suspicion. The Committee contem-
ples placing the State's battery of Gatting
guns at the doors to prevent the approach
of press representatives. Miss Stillwell,
a deaf and dumb mute, of Mazomanie, has
given the only testimony thus far, and it
is said to be very prejudicial to the officers
of that institution.

THE EAST.

The Czar for War—Schouvaloff's Mis-
sion, and the Poor Success Attending
it—The Czar Refuses to Make
Confessions, and is Willing to Leave
the Results to the Sword.

LONDON, May 15.—The Herald corre-
spondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs as
follows: "I have received from the be-
nother an item of news which will
throw some light on the present situation,
and explain many things in the recent ne-
gotiations which are not now understood.
The following is, according to my inform-
ant, the true version of the mission of
Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg: The
Emperor alone holds out for war, and it
is with the idea of bringing

fresh influence to bear on him that a pre-
text was devised to bring back Count

Schouvaloff, who is known to be in favor

of a peaceful settlement. Count Schou-
valoff came, and has had his several inter-
views with the Czar urging his views with
great force, and pointing out the advan-
tages of an amicable settlement that would
enable Russia to consolidate her conquests
and prepare for future emergencies. He
said all that could be said on the side of
peace without losing sight of the fact that
the possibilities of the near future.

He was not as yet succeeded in making any
impression on the Emperor's mind, al-
though aided by the fact that the Emperor
and the court are in all hope of peace how-
ever, and will continue his efforts for some
time longer. The Emperor thinks that the
influence and dignity of Russia would
suffer if he conceded what England demands,
and that England would gain correspond-
ingly. He is, therefore, willing to let the
chances of a protracted war, so that it
must be at enormous sacrifices of blood and
treasure, which will make the gain as dear
as possible. Count Schouvaloff's interviews
with the Czar have all been private, no
third person being present at any of them.
He found his "Majesty" very determined,
and not disposed to yield a single point to
England. He is fully convinced of his
ability to hold his own, and to make Eng-
land a considerable loser by any resort to
war.

Prince Gortschakoff is better. Count

Schouvaloff had an interview of an hour's

duration with him recently in regard to

the political situation, and reported the re-
sult of his interview with the Czar.

DAMAGED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14—Fire to-night

damaged the Welsh Congregational church

on Jefferson street to the extent of \$400.
No insurance. The residence of Alexan-
der McKay, next to the church, was also
burned. Loss \$400; on stock, \$200. There
was \$500 insurance on the building.

THE HOUSE.

The Proposed Investigation—A Brief
Session of the House—The Republi-
cans Continue to Filibuster—A Cau-
cus.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House was
in session only one hour to-day. The Re-
publicans resumed their filibustering tactics,
and the Democrats were able to accom-
plish nothing, so they adjourned for a
caucus. The inside motley of Potter's
action in offering the resolution, after he
had repeatedly stated that he would not do
so, is interesting. Last week he spent in
New York, and it was repeatedly published
in the New York papers that he was
closely watched every day with Samuel J. Tilden.
He has stated to a dozen different
persons since his return from New
York that on that occasion, and the interviews which he had with
Tilden, the subject of investigating the
Presidential election frauds was not alluded to, and that his business with Tilden
was of a professional character entirely.

Potter is anxious to be Governor of New
York. At the last Democratic State con-
vention he was the Tammany candidate,
and was nominated for Governor by John
K. Hall, and would have received the nomi-
nation had it not been for the opposition of
Tilden and John Morrissey. He will again be a candidate for Governor, but can have no hope of success unless Tilden's influence is thrown
for him. Potter has now no important position on any committee of the House.
He and his friends charge that he was not
dealt fairly with in this matter, as his long
service in Congress and his reputation entitled him to the chairmanship of a leading
committee. He could not take the Committee on Pacific Railroads, which was offered to him, because of his personal interest in matters to come before the committee.

One at large, and two from each assembly
district.

By Mr. McFet—*Resolved*, By the Board of Su-
pervisors of Rock county, that 40 acres of the east
side of the southwest quarter of Section 22, town
of Jefferson, be set apart and designated as a site
to locate and construct a county asylum for
the insane in accordance with the provisions of
the general laws of Wisconsin, of 1857 and 1877,
and entitled "An act to provide for the construction
of a county asylum for the insane."

Mr. McFet moved that the committee on
public buildings be authorized to contract
for the erection of such barns as may be
needed, and that the claims be paid and
settled.

Mr. McFet having received a majority of all
votes, was declared elected chairman.

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THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

MILWAUKEE & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville Station.

Arrive

From Monroe 8:35 A.M.
From Prairie du Chien 1:30 P.M.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East 2:35 P.M.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East 7:45 P.M.
From Monroe (Freight) 7:45 P.M.

Depart

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East 8:25 A.M.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East 12:30 P.M.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul 4:00 P.M.

For Monroe

For Monroe (Freight) 7:45 P.M.

Arrive

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East 2:45 P.M.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul 2:45 P.M.

Depart

For Monroe 6:35 A.M. 7:00 A.M.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l Agent.
W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

From CLINTON JUNCTION.

10:00 A.M.—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.

10:15 A.M.—Going West, same as above.

5:15 A.M.—Going East, mail and passenger for Rock Island, and intermediate points.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. at Western Union Junction.

3:30 P.M.—Going East, passenger for Racine connection as above.

Post-Office—Spring Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way 1:30 P.M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions 7:00 A.M.

Grinnell, Iowa, Way 9:00 A.M.

Monroe and Way 1:30 P.M.

Madison and Way 1:30 P.M.

Milwaukee and Way 1:30 P.M.

OVER-LAND MAIL ARRIVED.

Outward and Saturday by 12:00 P.M.

Mineral Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 12:00 P.M.

East, via Joliet, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 6:00 P.M.

Beloit stage 11:00 A.M.

Main office at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction also Milton 8:00 P.M.

Chicago and Way 8:30 P.M.

All points East, West and South of Chicago 2:30 P.M.

All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction 8:00 P.M.

Green Bay and Way, including Minocqua, Northern Michigan and Iowa 1:10 P.M.

Milwaukee and Way 12:15 noon

West, Madison via P. O. C. H. W. and Northern Iowa 3:30 P.M.

Monroe, Brookfield and Way 7:15 P.M.

Rockford, Freeport and Way 2:30 P.M.

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSES.

Beloit stage by 4:00 P.M.

Carrier Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 6:00 P.M.

East, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown, Richmond, Sc., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 7:00 A.M.

General Grocer of Hartford, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:00 P.M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m. for the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front wicket from 8:00 to 8:00 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon to be left at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through train from Chicago to Milwaukee, and on Sunday a train and on Monday morning only, a through train is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the o'clock train.

By referring to this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

THAT FLYING MACHINE.

A Practical Test at the Exhibition—Partial Solution of a Problem.

Philadelphia Press: Among the many novelties which are to be presented at the Exhibition opening to-morrow, the flying machine is certainly not the least interesting. The aerial ship, the invention of Prof. Ritchie, of Connecticut, is the practical result of many months' experiments, and will, its projector is sanguine, do much towards directing public attention to the always interesting study of the problem of aerial navigation. Nearly a hundred gentlemen, including the directors of the Permanent Exhibition, representatives of the press and others assembled at the main building yesterday afternoon to witness a practical test of the invention, and as the inventor and his assistants quickly completed the preliminary preparations, the guests gathered around, an interested group, to discuss the chances of a successful trip. At half past three o'clock the Professor gave those present an opportunity to inspect the ship, which was then fastened to the flooring of the music stand in the main building. The machine may be best described by terming it an elongated balloon, to which is suspended a steering apparatus. The balloon consists of a large cylindrical gas bag, twenty-four feet long and twelve feet in diameter. This is bronzed and thoroughly gas tight. Suspended to this balloon is a framework of light polished iron rods on which the operator sits and works the steering apparatus. Some idea of the form of this car may be obtained by describing it as the skeleton of a single scull, such as are frequently in use on the Schuylkill. Imagine that the stern of this boat is cut off right behind the rorer, and it gives the idea exactly. On the stern of this skeleton framework is placed a four-bladed air propeller. The operator is placed in something like a velocipede seat, and has in front of him a wheel, which is turned by handles affixed to its axis. Directly underneath the operator is another air propeller, something akin to that of a steamship. This has a downward motion, and when the wheel is turned revolves with something like 2000 revolutions per minute. When the operator is seated on the machine the entire weight of the whole apparatus exceeds the lifting capacity by two pounds; in other words, that amount of power has to be exerted by the propeller downward on the air to raise the machine. Shortly after 4 o'clock the signal was given and the huge ship slowly ascended. It was found, however, that a lighter operator was required, and a small boy with considerable pluck and promptitude, volunteered to act as the rorer. He got into the seat, turned the wheel, the fan propeller rose slowly and steaming some fifty feet. Here descending to the orders of the inventor it was sent forward, backward, turned in a circle, and made to ascend and descend at will. The tests demonstrated very conclusively that in the still atmosphere of a building the balloon can be controlled, but it is difficult to see how the same results could be obtained in the open air. As it is, however, the huge balloon, sailing inside the great building, will be quite as unusual as to attract large crowds of spectators, and the trial trips will certainly add much to the interest of the world of novelties now gathered in the main building.

Wanted, a Man to "Sit" with Sal.

From the Virginia City Chronicle.

Yesterday afternoon a green-looking couple, evidently newly married, called at the photographic gallery of Beals & Waterhouse and had their pictures taken. Just as Mr. Beals had got his plates ready the man called him aside and said he wanted to ask a favor. "I was told in Carson that you took the best pictures in the State. Now, Mr. Beals, and you got hitched down the last Monday, now, your folks go a good deal on style, and they live in Chicago. They never saw me and all I send my mug back East, they'll be dead against me. I'm a darned sight better than I look, and when people come to know me they vote me a brick. Now, what I want is to get some good-looking man to sit with Sal for a picture. Will you stand in? She's

willin'. Them big whiskers of yours'll catch 'em sure and create harmony. You look like a solid capitalist, and they'd take me for a pretty-lousy thief." Mr. Beals enjoyed the idea immensely, and sat with "Sal" for the picture which will doubtless carry joy to the household of those relatives in a week or so.

What Becomes of the Other Wife.

A missionary rebuked a South Sea Islander for polygamy, whereas the heathen was much averse to the missionary, with a face radiant with joy.

"Me very good Christian now," said he, "One wife." "What did you do with the other?" asked the missionary.

"Me eat her up!"—Providence Journal.

That dreams are often fulfilled in a remarkable manner is exemplified in a case which has come to our knowledge in this city. A young man who occupies a responsible position in a corporation having an office at the north end, not long since found the account was short to the amount of twenty dollars. As he was careful and orderly the circumstance troubled him and his mind dwelt upon the occurrence frequently. The other night he retired and probably thought of the affair before sleeping, for he had a dream, clear and distinct, that the lost money was under the desk in the office. In the morning his dream came vividly to him, and upon going to the place of business he secured the aid of another man in the office, the desk was removed, and all there was the long last money, or at least eight cents of it. The young man feels quite encouraged, and thinks that if such dreams occur frequently enough he will eventually recover the whole amount lost.—New Bedford Evening Standard.

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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1877 \$44,020,164.47

RECEIVED in 1877:

For Premiums \$6,480,014.06

For Interest and Rent 2,681,902.42

Balance, Profit and Loss 22,364.86

\$19,281,334

\$53,212,427.81

DISBURSED in 1877:

To Policy-Holders:

For claims by death and matured endowments \$3,305,724.00

For Premiums paid to Policy-Holders 2,511,776.24

Lapsed and surrendered Policies 1,305,783.48

\$7,124,283.67

EXPENSES:

Commissions to Agents 413,730.16

Salaries of Clerks, Clerks, and all others employed on duty 53,728.94

Medical Exam. fees 18,492.00

Postage, Advertising, Postage, etc. 160,754.98

EXCHANGE, etc. 656,866.08

TAXES 359,364.49

BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1877 \$45,072,058.57

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien \$2,825,744.07

Loans upon Stocks and Bonds 1,301,496.16

Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company 2,444,359.12

Cost of United States Registered Bonds 723,400.00

Cost of State Bonds 1,988,720.00

Cost of City Bonds 458,200.00

Cost of Bank Stock 2

